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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

HARRISBURG.

Republican Apportionment.

THE HOUSE PASSES THE BILL

It Goes to the Senate.

DEMOCRATIC THREATS.

Republican Response.

THE DEAD LOCK.

[Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 31, 1871.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House devoted its whole time to the Republican Apportionment bill, which passed finally by a party vote, and will go to the Senate as reported by the Committee on Apportionment, without amendment.

The Democrats alleged openly that the Senate would refuse to adjourn till a satisfactory bill was passed.

The Republicans, in response, asserted they would carry a bill fair to them, or be satisfied till next election with the apportionment of 1861.

The Senate and House are certainly at a dead lock on this question.

The House adjourned till Tuesday morning.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1871.

SENATE.

KU KLUX LEGISLATION.

The debate upon Sherman's resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report in favor of ku klux legislation continued.

Mr. POOL addressed the Senate at length in expression of the cause and effect and remedy for outrages in the South. The popular voice of his State condemned them. After commenting upon the extensive ramifications and influence of these secret organizations, whose power was great enough to protect their members when brought to trial, and whose whole purpose was to overthrow the Fourteenth Amendment and reconstruction measures, he said it was the government designed to protect legal citizens and execute its policy, some positive and determined demonstrations and in part necessarily else it should surrender everything to the control of desperadoes. His opinion was some mild but firm measures should be adopted with the understanding that if they fail, martial law would be restored to the former insurrectionary organized territorial condison. A little of martial law would prove wholesome check upon ku-klux.

At one o'clock an executive session over from to-day until Monday was ordered.

Mr. POOL then resumed with the intimation that his speech would occupy the remainder of the day. The unanimous vote of Democratic members in both Houses of Congress against the passage of the amendatory Reconstruction Laws has prompted the Southern people to resist the laws in hope of the Northern Democracy gaining power and overthrowing that legislation. The fierce and lawless Ku Klux were formidable because of their alliance with the power. If the Democratic party of the North are with them He feared this organized outlawry would again end in civil war. He would believe if the Democratic party that it if did not intend standing by the south in such a contingency, nor to take those measures of reconstruction to renounce its moral support to these unlawful deeds. The aversion of southern capital to the employment of free labor was as much as northern, was another cause of disorganization in southern society. Mr. Pool defended Holden from the charge of bad faith in his impeachment trial. He believed that although the Governor committed some blunders, he was guilty of no crime and acted in effort to do his duty. His conviction and removal were singular because a number of the State Senators who voted for it held office in violation of the Fourteenth amendment and because the Republican Senators had been willing to make up records for conviction to suit their purposes.

Mr. BLAIR remarked that the example for such a step had been set by the United States Senate.

Mr. POOL replied that the example of the Democratic platform of 1868, in advising resistance to reconstruction, and subsequently Ku-Klux.

Mr. BLAIR was then awarded the floor, and at 3:15 the Senate went into executive session and subsequently adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish an estimate of the number of pounds of paper that is required to engrave and print the bank circulation and the cost per pound of the distinctive paper now used for legal tender notes, fractional notes and bonds prior to 1870, the amount paid for paper now in use and circulation.

Mr. WHEELER introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the name of the ship W. F. Storer to that of Hamilton Fish.

In reply to a question he said it was merely in compliment to Secretary Fish. Bill passed.

ENFORCING THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. SHELLABARGER proposed that by unanimous consent the House take a recess from 4:30 to 7:30 p. m. this evening for debate only. He made the suggestion because so many gentlemen desire to address the house on the bill to enforce the 14th amendment.

After some conversation the recess was voted to and further agreed that to-morrow should be devoted to debate only.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH was opposed to the second and third sections and gave the ground of his dissent, particularly to that part which says--

"If the constituted authorities of any State shall either be unable to, or shall fail in, or refuse protection to the persons in their rights, and shall fail or neglect through proper application made to them therefor for aid in their behalf, such facts shall be deemed a denial of the equal protection of the law, and in any such case it shall be lawful for the President to intervene for the suppression of insurrection." He would go to the verge of the Constitution to save the nation's life, but the time was not now. He said the war of 1861 did not believe in centralism and the abolition of State lines.

Mr. BINGHAM of Ohio, said it was too late to doubt whether Congress could by constitutional enactment enforce the rights of the people of the States against violations in the States. This right was asserted under the administration of Washington and met his approval. In connection with the amendment he referred to the act of 1795 authorizing the President to call out militia &c., to suppress insurrection and domestic combination &c. There have been provisions of law ever since the foundation of the government. There might be provisions in this bill not necessary, if so he would seek the privilege of amending it. New limitations of power had been placed on the States by the amendments to the constitution. The first eight articles of the old amendment bound the nation by new limitations. In conclusion he made an appeal in behalf of justice which was applauded.

Mr. SWANN, of Maryland, was gratified to have the opportunity to speak to the House on questions more vital than any heretofore presented. The bill invoked the liberty of the people. It conferred upon the President powers equal to those possessed by the Czar of Russia, and seemed to be designed to perpetuate the rule of the party in power for ever without limitation unless interfered with by revolution, and the indignation of the outraged people which it was calculated to provoke. He maintained there was no shadow of pretext for justifying the President to interfere in the affairs of the South.

During the proceedings Mr. WADDELL, as one of the Representatives from North Carolina, insisted that the 5th section was the principal defendant in this indictment, he ought to be heard, and supported to the gentleman as an act of justice to give him a small portion of the time allowed for debate. He will probably speak to-morrow.

Mr. PERRY said that the rights, privileges and immunities secured to a large class of the people by the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution were abridged, they were deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law. The right to vote was denied or denied on account of color or previous condition of servitude and equal protection of the law was denied to them. He could not understand how all things had been made to the house in the same way proof was ordinarily made to the legislative bodies. Reports of lawless in the South are so much worse than brigandage that it would be just to call them brigands. There was among them unconscious and implacable discontent on account of civil rights conferred on colored men by the amendments. He argued the Constitutionality of the bill under consideration.

ITALIAN MATTERS.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, of New York, a resolution was adopted calling upon the State for requested, if not incompatible with public interests, to communicate copies of correspondence between the United States and our Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence in relation to the occupation of Rome by the King of Italy, and what correspondence has taken place since December 1, 1870.

The House at 4:30 took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.--The speakers at the evening session were Messrs. Arthur, Atcher, Hozne, McCormick, Sheldon and Moore, who favored the bill, and Monroe and Lowe who favored it.

Mr. SHELDON argued from the satisfactory state of affairs in Louisiana, that the general amnesty should be extended throughout the South, while Mr. Moore declared that Congress should have adjourned at once. Congress had already made a great mistake and that no good had come by the enactment of session but much damage had already accrued to the reputation and peace. The debate continued till midnight, when the House adjourned till to-morrow.

DETROIT.

SENATOR HOWARD STRUCK WITH APOPLEXY.

DETROIT, March 31.--Ex-Senator Howard was struck with apoplexy at noon to-day, and at midnight was totally unconscious.

FROM EUROPE.

Distracted France!

REVOLUTION RIFE!

"Death to the Rich!"

OUT WITH THE GUILLOTINE!

On to Versailles!

CIVIL WAR IMMINENT!

The Commune Busy!

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

REMOVAL OF THE POSTOFFICE STOPPED.

PARIS, March 31.--The delegates to the Commune National surrounded the general postoffice to-day and prevented its transfer to Versailles. The postal service is completely disorganized. The Electoral Committee demands a rigid scrutiny into the elections on Sunday last.

RAISING THE SIEGE.

LONDON, March 31.--A dispatch from Berlin says that the siege in the districts of France occupied by the First, Second, Eighth, Tenth and Eleventh Corps has been raised from March 27, prisoners, however, will still be subject to trial by court martial.

MODIFYING PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

The *Echo du Parliament* of Brussels says, a treaty has been signed modifying the preliminaries of peace by granting delay in the payment of the five hundred millions of francs due in April.

ORGANIZING TROOPS.

The *Independence Belge* states that Ulric Fouvienile is organizing a force of 30,000 National Guards at St. Germaines, for the support of law and order.

THE "THUNDERER" ALARMED.

A special dispatch to the London *Times* anticipates the approaching struggle which must be of a desperate character.

THREATENING.

La Vengta threatens the forcible ejection of the National Assembly from Versailles. The insurgents seem to be confident that the government troops will not fight.

RAISING THE WIND.

The Communal Council is deliberating on a proposal to pay the Prussian indemnity by selling Versailles for one millard francs to an Anglo-American company; St. Cloud for eight hundred million francs to a German gambling proprietor, and Fontainbleau for five hundred million francs.

MAILS DELAYED.

A *Daily News* special dispatch from Versailles says the Government will stop all horses and cattle from entering Paris. Mails to and from Paris are greatly delayed and will be suspended entirely.

DISARMING NATIONALS.

The Commune is actively disarming loyal Nationals.

PARIS IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

The evening edition of the *Times* contains a letter describing the situation at Paris as critical. The gravest oppression is felt in all quarters, but measures of prosperity will be strictly enforced everywhere and the significant word

GUILLOTINE

though spoken only in whispers is in everybody's mouth.

GERMAN OCCUPATION.

The Evening *Standard* has a dispatch reporting that the German will occupy Paris immediately upon the downfall of the Thiers government. A proclamation from the Communes predicts a united Republic.

QUIET.

The insurrection at Marseilles is dying out. Lyons is quiet.

THE COMMUNALS.

A dispatch from Paris says that the Communal Council holds its deliberations in private but the following information has been divulged. An executive commune committee has been appointed and the commune divided into nine sections--Finance, War, Judges, Safety, Subsistence, Education, Labor, Foreign and Municipal.

[World Special.]

ONTO VERSAILLES.

PARIS, March 31.--The Government has completed an advancement for moving against the Paris troops, and will move simultaneously with the Germans along the line by Montmarte and Neuly. Leveraging this the Commune resolved to march on Versailles to-night with 30,000 National Guards *via* Mont Roge and Camp Sartony, where the artillery corps is stationed, and overcoming or fraternizing with these they will proceed to Versailles and disperse the Assembly. New Communes said by the Commune make the workmen wild with delight.

[Special to the World.]

CONSPIRATION IN PARIS.--REVOLUTION RIFE.

PARIS, March 31.--All here is consternation. The watch word of the Commune is "Death to the Rich," "Death to the land owners," "Death to Priests."

Decrees confiscating church property have been prepared. Denunciations are expected to be made hourly and 500 persons have been arrested.

The guillotine will soon be erected.

The fortunes of many houses have been marked as good for the guillotine.

Drafts on the Treasury are not paid, either in Paris or Versailles.

ENGLAND.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, March 31.--In the House of Commons last evening Sir Charles Dilke, in continuation of his remarks upon Russia's repudiation of the treaty of 1856, submitted a motion expressive of regret on the part of the House that the Government accepted the proposition for holding a conference.

Mr. Gilpin concurred both in the remarks and motion. He asserted that it was not the mission of England to preserve the peace of Europe and advocated a general disarmament.

Lord George Manners continued the attack upon the ministers who were defended by Sir Robert Peel.

After having been severely castigated by ministerialists, Sir Charles finally withdrew his motion.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

The great race between Oxford and Cambridge comes off to-morrow, over the usual course between Putney and Mortlake. Owing to the condition of the course, the race will be rowed in the morning before ten o'clock. The betting is six to four on Cambridge.

DISPATCHES FROM JAPAN.

LONDON, March 31.--Advices from Shanghai of February 15 state that serious disturbances are expected in Japan. One of the Mikado's councillors had been assassinated, and the act is known to have been of a purely political nature.

ARRIVALS.

The steamer Brittania, from New York, touched at Moville, the Tarifa at Queenstown, and the Manhattan arrived at Liverpool.

THE LION WANTING A FINGER IN THE ECHOPEAN PIE.

LONDON, March 31.--In the House of Lords this evening the chancellor's bill to assist bankrupt peers was adjourned until April 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hugessen gave notice that the government was preparing a bill providing for the confederation of the British islands in the West Indies.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the House would on Tuesday next adjourn over for the Easter holidays.

Mr. Cochrane, (Conservative) moved that in the opinion of the House the government in view of the existing state of tranquility in Europe, should urge Prussia to moderate the terms of peace she required of France. He said the mere indemnity exacted for the expenses of the war was cynical and amounted to the sixth of the entire Capital of France. Mr. Cochrane added that by her lack of sympathy with France, England had lost a firm ally without gaining another.

Mr. Peter Hoare seconded the motion, saying the passage of Indemnity by France imposed an additional burden of fourteen millions yearly on the French revenues.

Mr. Gladstone replied that England's conduct was applauded by all Europe. France was in the wrong as regarded the immediate cause of the war and Germany was right, though the latter was not free from blame in the affair. He regretted the revelations concerning the so-called Rouher-Creaty and defended Lord Granville's policy of neutrality and his course in securing the neutrality of other powers. He believed that through the efforts of the noble Lord, Prussia had already mitigated her terms and he urged the inopportuneness of the motion and it was withdrawn.

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

At noon on Thursday the Sub-Central Committee rendered its report to the Communal Council, and a decree was at once made public abolishing conscription.

All able-bodied male Parisians are ordered to join the National Guard.

A decree has been issued in Paris remitting all lodgers' rents from October, 1870, to April, 1871, and suspending the sale of pawned articles.

Another decree orders all public officials on pain of dismissal to disregard the orders emanating from Versailles.

The Government Place Vendome is placarded with the decrees of the Communists.

All documents from the Versailles authorities are forbidden circulation in Paris.

The Deputies Delescluse and Cournient, desiring to remain with the communists, have resigned their seats in the Assembly.

A proclamation has been issued in Paris by 'Federation National' calling upon all citizens to aid in forming a universal republic.

Two hundred and sixty thousand persons have left Paris during the past ten days.

The chaplains have been ordered to cease the performance of Mass in the prisons.

The insurance offices have been searched by order of the Commune for jewels and money deposited by the Empress Eugenie.

The troops from the southwest of France are ordered to concentrate at Angouleme. The marine infantry are at Versailles, and expect to be reviewed on Sunday in the Champs de Mars, Paris.

Bismarck, in an interview with a London correspondent, stated that Germany would never interfere with the national affairs of France, except to force observance of the peace stipulations.

GERMANY.

DOINGS OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, March 31.--In the Reichstag yesterday a draft of the address to the Emperor in response to his speech at the opening of the session which had been prepared by Herr Bennengsen was adopted by a vote of 245 to 65. Six abstained from voting.

The address is opposed by Catholic members who themselves moved as an amendment an address expressing the principle that Germany should interfere with the Italian government in affairs at Rome. This proposition was rejected.

The proper form of government for Alsace and Lorain, has not yet been decided upon, a statement recently made to the contrary in the London *Post* was premature.

ITALY.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

LONDON, March 31.--It is reported from Rome that Cardinal Antonelli has resigned the office of Secretary of State in the Papal Cabinet.

CONVENTION RATIFIED.

FLORENCE, March 31.--The Financial Convention with Austria has been ratified.

SPAIN.

COLOSIAL ELECTIONS ORDERED.

MADRID, March 31.--An order has been sent to the Captain General at Porto Rico to hold elections on that Island in July.

The Cuban elections will be ordered as soon as the announcement is received from Count Valmaseda that the necessary preliminaries have been completed.

RUSSIA.

HONORS FOR PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 31.--The Czar has conferred upon Prince Gortschakoff, and his heirs, the Courier's Cross of the Legion of honor as a mark of satisfaction at the settlement, by the Prince, of the Euxine question, with honor to Russia.

HOLLAND.

MINISTERIAL CHANGE.

THE HAGUE, March 31. Count De Bylandt who has represented the Dutch government at Berlin since 1865 has been transferred to the London mission.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 31.--5. P. M.--Consols 89, Bonds Erie 32¾; 92¾; do 65 92¾; do 67 91⅝; 10-40's 93¾. Stocks firm.

MANCHESTER, March 31.--Market steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.--Cotton dull; middling upland 7⅞d; middling Orleans 7¾d. Red western wheat 8s, 10d@11 4. Corn: No. 2 mixed 34s. Beef 122s 6d. Lard 57s. Cheese 58s.

NEW YORK.

Bret Harte Exonerated--Injunction Against Erie--Governor's Veto--Coolies for Pennsylvania Mines--Canal Matters.

NEW YORK, March 31 1871.

BRET HARTE EXONERATED.

The following letter was published here this morning.

The statement made by the SanFrancisco *News Letter* to the effect that certain articles belonging to the Overland monthly had been furnished to the Lake Side monthly by Bret Harte is untrue in every particular. Of four articles specified by the letter, three were written and sent to us by regular contributors to this magazine and have been in our possession several months before published. The other came to us in the usual way direct from the author. Harte has nothing to do with our possession of either of them and the whole story is false and absurd.

(Signed) F. F. BROWN.

Editor Lake Side monthly.

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST ERIE.

Judge Blatchford to day issued an injunction restraining the Erie managers from issuing new certificates of stock or convertible bonds until a further order from the court, under a penalty of $500,000. The order was granted on the affidavit of John Swane that the managers intend to issue ten million new certificates.

SPIRITUALISM.

The anniversary of the advent of modern spiritualism was held at Apollo Hall this afternoon, with a crowded audience. Robert Jackson Davis, Judge Edmunds and Cora L. V. Hatch were among the speakers. There was a large floral display.

COOLIES FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA MINES.

It is understood that definite propositions have been made to the managers of the great coal railroads in Pennsylvania for coolie labor to work the Pennsylvania mines. Some of the most thoughtful directors of those companies are negotiating in New York, are convinced that this is their extreme resource for steady work.

CHARGE DISMISSED.

The Brooklyn Police Commissioners to-day dismissed for want of evidence, the charge against officer O'Keefe, of selling at auction, clothing infected with small pox.

The Governor has vetoed the pneumatic tube underground railroad bill.

HAVANA

Insurgent Successes.

HAVANA, March 27.--General Modesta Diaz, insurgent-in-chief, and a native of San Domingo, surprised, in the neighborhood of Bayomo, a body of seventy men of the Havana regiment. The attack was so sudden and well conducted that the Spaniard, after a slight resistance, fled, but excepting their chief, all were captured and killed. Diaz also surprised a cavalry force and killed twelve of their number. The rebel loss in the encounters was insignificant.

This continued activity in the eastern Department tends to confirm the Cuban assertion that a part of the Hornet's cargo was landed after the unfortunate attempt at Puerto Brava.

These successes, following the great victory at Mayant, inspire fresh hopes in insurgent circles.

The Havana general reports from the insurrectionary districts afford evidence of an ardent, warlike spirit.

Trustworthy information gives the insurgent loss in the attack on the town of Pinto as six Chinese and negroes killed, and also a son of Thomas Pinteros Rodergues.

A SOUTHERLY HURRICANE.

A southerly wind, almost a hurricane, has prevailed here. It was the heaviest ever experienced on this island.

SAN FRANCISCO.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.--Arrived, steamship Montana, from Panama. Mexican ports all quiet. In consideration of the benefit of the O. M. S. S. Company's steamers touching at Mazatlan they are permitted to enter clear of port charges by the custom officers.

COLONISTS.

About three hundred of the colonists for Lower California were taken off on a schooner, thirty miles from the main land, never having sight of the country, and sent ashore in a Mexican boat with but a few days' provisions with them, left the steamer at Cape St. Lucas

PRECAUTIONARY.

The Mexican government appointed General Devalas Governor of Lower California, which is considered as a determination to assist the rights of the Republic in case the colonization company attempts any overt act.

SORTS OF NEWS.

There are no probabilities of Mrs. Fair being convicted of murder, though the facts of killing Crittenden are not disputed.

CANADA.

The Expenses of the Fenian Raid--Admission of British Columbia.

OTTAWA, March 31.--In the Senate the Postmaster General stated that the claims of Canada for the Fenian raid expenses had been submitted to the Joint High Commission at Washington. If they were not entertained the Government would press them on the attention of the Imperial Government.

In the House of Commons, after the rejection of several amendments, the Government plan for the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion and for the construction of a Pacific Railroad was adopted by a vote of 91 to 79.

DAKOTA TERRITORY

Extra Legislative Session.

YANKTON, Dakota Territory, March 31.--In response to a request of the committee appointed by a meeting of citizens asking for an extra session of the Territorial Legislature for the purpose of considering the propriety of passing an act to authorize the people of several counties to issue bonds to aid in the construction of railroads, the Secretary and acting Governor, Bachelder, issued a proclamation for a special session, to begin at noon on Tuesday, April eighteenth.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

--The Indian depredations in Arizona are increasing with fearful rapidity.

--Forrester, the Nathan murderer is now said to be in the California State prison.

--The cattle are dying on account of the drought in the Santa Barbara Valley.

--The Arizona legislature will memoralize Congress for protection from the outrages of the Apache Indians.

--The Toronto, Canada, Board of Trade has decided to defer action in the matter of the Huron and Ontario canal.

--Mr. Wells, who confessed to the Virginia fires, plead guilty in Court to arson in the first degree at Virginia, Nevada.

--A Chicago jury gave James N. Henry $17,000 damages against the city Railroad for injuries received by forcible ej ctment from a car.

--The steamships, Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, and Guiding Star, from Port Haller, from San Domingo, have arrived, at New York.

--The German peace parcent at New York on Easter Monday will be a very imposing affair. An application from the Orangemen to be allowed a place in the line of procession has been refused.

--Judge Drummond of the United States Circuit Court at Indianapolis has decided that the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad must remain in possession of Leo. H. Champen, receiver, until the rights of the parties in interest shall be adjudicated.

OIL NEWS.

Armstrong Run Oil Field--Disastrous Fire at Armstrong Run--Total Loss $10,000.

The people at Armstrong's Run were aroused from their beds early on Saturday morning of last week, by the explosion of the receiving tank at James well, No. 2. The gas took fire from a stove kept in the engine house by the watchman. Immediately following the explosion of the tank, the derrick and engine house took fire; the two remaining tanks next caught and exploded. A great volume of oil and fire then passed down the Run. The Reserve was the next to catch and add two-fold to the intensity of the conflagration. The rigs, tanks and fixtures were destroyed in thirty minutes. The black smouldering smoke, in the centre of which the walking beam resting on the sampson post, charred and black, like the finger of fate, pointing up to the sky, taken in contrast with the roaring, hissing flame, was a scene at once grand and terrible.

Two tanks of James well No. 1, with capacity of 600 and 1,200 barrels, containing but little oil, caught fire, the well and fixtures were only saved by the untiring exertions of a few of its friends, among whom we noticed Geo. Gruber, Jacob Gruber, Wm. Troutman, Jas. E. Mills, of Brady's Bend Iron Co., and others.

The Jennings & Schoonmaker well was the next victim, but by great efforts was saved from much damage. A tank across from the pump house belonging to the Reserve well was the next to catch, and very nearly destroyed the house. It was saved by great exertions, intense excitement and much water.

The entire loss is supposed to be $10,000.

OIL MATTERS.

The Clark Farm Co. well No. 1 is regularly pumping 125 barrels a day. This is a splendid well, and its fine yield is not only encouraging to operators, but strong evidence of the superior quality of the farm as oil territory.

THE DEELY WELL.

The Deely well struck oil on Thursday last, and in the afternoon had 800 feet of the fluid in the hole. Oil was turned out by the gas in large quantities. This is going to be a splendid well.

QUEENSTOWN WELLS.

About 300 barrels of oil were shipped at this place on Thursday last, from the upper Queenstown well. This well is doing finely.

Drilling is continued at the lower well. It flows at intervals, and a few strikings since flowed 15 barrels in twelve minutes.

AGNEW'S MILLS.

Our correspondent at Agnew's Mills says: "Marland & Culbertson had left the tools so long in their well, that we became discouraged, thinking they were going to abandon it; but they have since encouraged to take out the tools, and will begin operations on Monday next."

THE RENO OIL FIELD.

Intense excitement is raging concerning oil lands in Cranberry township, nearly opposite Reno. There are many leases being taken up in that vicinity, and the prospect that they will prove large producing wells is very flattering.

One of these lands, a 60 acre tract, formerly owned by McDonald, Heffernan, Findley and Simon, of Oil City, is now being tested. This well, known as the Dalzell well, was drilled in by Peter Nolan, an experienced operator, and is 967 feet deep, with thirty feet of sand, equal in quality to any found in the region. The company owning the well have a lease of thirty acres, all of which they propose developing at once.

This well is southeast from Reno, near the Bredin and Milton wells, and on the same sand rock, and on the belief that the territory still further east would prove more productive, some parties on Tuesday, leased twenty acres adjoining the Dalzell well, on which the well is located, paying therefor one-half the oil and $20 bonus per acre.

A large adjoining land has been purchased and leased in the vicinity, and Messrs. McMillen, Patterson and Pickens, of Venango county, and Messrs. Irwin & Baum, of Franklin, are the largest holders.

The prospects are very flattering that this territory will prove productive.

A well owned by West, Foley and others, located on the Baum tract, Parchell Run, commenced pumping Friday, and is yielding twenty barrels per day, heavy oil.--*Spectator.*

THE COURTS.

Proceedings Yesterday.

CRIMINAL COURT--JUDGE COLLIER.

The only case on trial in this court on yesterday was the McKeesport riot. A few weeks ago we published the particulars of this case, which our readers will remember that a party of young men were charged with making a violent raid on the saloon of Christ Becker, on the evening of February 18th. They demolished the furniture pretty effectually, and when the work of the night was desired, turned into the street and completed their work by throwing boulders at the windows and doors, &c., &c., thereby, besides terrifying and endangering the lives of the inmates. The accused were Michael Hennessy, Patrick Silver Simon and Robert Sickman. The case occupied the attention of the court all day, and will hardly be concluded to-day.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

Com. vs. Isaac Ginder.
Com. vs. Wm. Ginder.
Com. vs. Sidney Davis et. al.
Com. vs. George Hall et. al.
Com. vs. Jacob Hall et. al.
Com. vs. Marion McHenry.
Com. vs. M. P. McLaughlin.
Com. vs. Delia Neville.
Com. vs. Richard Roberts.
Com. vs. William White et. al.
Com. vs. Samuel Hall, William Flinn et. al.
Com. vs. A. McCarty.
Com. vs. Mary E. Neville.
Com. vs. Abraham Fox.
Com. vs. Richard Roberts.
Com. vs. George W. Dawson.

COMMON PLEAS--JUDGE STOWE.

The jury in the case of Lewis & Richards vs. Hugh Downing, previously reported, yesterday rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $224 22.

In the case of Fred Kauf vs. Peter Messner, previously reported, the jury found for plaintiff in sum of $911 35.

In Judge Stowe's branch the only case up was that of Kirkpatrick vs. Bell, on Fifth Place. Action to recover value of seventy-five barrels of oil. On trial.

In Judge Sterrett's branch the case of Jacob Schwartz vs. Lewis Bohme was called up. Action for wages. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

21. Neely vs. Frazier.
171. Dalzell R. S. Co. vs. Ryder.
205. Germania Savings Institution Company, vs. Sutemeyer vs. Singleton.
231. Reighard vs. Haid.
233. Commonwealth, for use, vs. O'Connor.
237. Cranke vs. Ivy.
254. Green vs. Blundin.
256. Bell et. al. vs. P. Clemens & Co.
260. Knowles vs. McClelland.
261. Sumpson vs. Maul.
265. Smith vs. Hall.

DISTRICT COURT--Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of J. Charles Dicken vs. A. Weidman, action on judgment note previously reported, is still on trial.

Women's Christian Association.

We are indebted to Mrs. F. R. Brunot, the efficient chief officer of this Association for its third annual report, which comprises separate reports from the respective parts or distinct organizations combined, under the auspices of the general association of Christian women, and includes the report of Mrs. Fowler, the Secretary of the Association, with explanatory notes. The report of Miss Bryan, visitor "of the work among the females of the Penitentiary," and that of Mrs. Dinsmore, Treasurer, the report of the "receipts and expenditures," Lists of the Directors, life members, and annual members, and a brief report of the year's work of the "Home for Destitute Women" by Miss J. M. Smith, Secretary, including the Treasurer's report and a table of contributions, also a report by Mrs. Thurston, Secretary of the "Managers of the Working Women's Home," and finally a card from Miss Holmes the Treasurer, in relation to its finances--also the report of Mrs. McFarland, of the "Rescue Home for Working Women" with a list of subscribers and of donations, concluding with "*The Sickening Error*" under which head is "an appeal for funds to start a reformatory Home for erring women."

This little pamphlet of 46 pages, we suppose will be extensively circulated; we hope no one into whose hands it may fall will throw it aside without a careful perusal; the reports and appeals are models of comprehensive brevity, no benevolent or charitable heart can read them without feeling a thrill and a conviction that the work to which so many excellent women are giving their time and best efforts, is emphatically God's work, a work in which it should be a pleasure, as it is a duty, of every christian to cooperate and add mite to the generous projects treated of shall be fully carried out.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.--The protean actress, Miss Lizzette Bernard, closes her engagement at this house to-day, when there will be a matinee at two o'clock, at which Oriana will be presented, and the usual evening performance, at which Miss Bernard will appear as the "French Spy" and "Uncle Tom."

On Monday evening Mr. E. T. Stetson will appear in the sensational play of "Neck and Neck."

ACADEMIA HOUSE.--The great pantomimists, Mafitt and Bartholemew, take their leave of Pittsburgh with to-day's performances. A Robinson Crusoe matinee will be given at two o'clock for the benefit especially of ladies and children, and in the evening an immense entertainment consisting of pantomime, tight rope performance &c., will be followed by a grand olio. Do not fail to give the children the benefit of the matinee as it is the last chance.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.--Manager Aims offers an immense bill for the amusement of his friends this afternoon, any one of which ought to satisfy an audience. The Blondes and Brunettes, with the Rigl sisters and Miss Lizzie Leaders, appear in a ballet, Hanigan and Hart in their comic specialties, Carroll Leonard, Morrissey and Emerson in songs and dances.

MASONIC HALL.--The opening reception of Millie Urisette, the two-headed girl, Miss Annie Tyrrell, the Fat Boy, Thieves, named John McCormick and Thomas Dugan, and Police officers were attempting to arrest the men when the shooting took place.

A gale on the coast of California has driven the schooners Heinrich and Minerva ashore at Schoonen Head, and the Halliard and Meldon at Salmon creek. The vessels were badly damaged but no lives lost.

George W. Bly, Secretary of the Dodge county (Illinois) Mutual Insurance Company is a defaulter to the amount of $75,000.

DURING the Circuit Court held at Murray, Ky., last week, a citizen who had been summoned to serve on a jury, having failed to obey the summons, made the excuse to the judge that "he could not trust his family with the neighborhood, therefore he could not leave home."

THE DANGERS OF LAUGHING GAS.

A Lady Made Insane by Inhaling Nitrous Oxide--Warning to Dentists.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 26th inst.]

A lady in Cumminsville, for the past two weeks, has been showing signs of insanity for several days. She would run her servant girl out of the house and threaten her with destruction occasionally. Her husband is a stair builder, and was the most affectionate and indulgent spouse toward his wife possible, but it was found necessary to have a lady living close by to attend to her and keep her company, for fear she might commit some serious injury. Yesterday it was found necessary to apply to the courts for a certificate of her insanity, and convey her to Longview. It required the combined strength of four men to put her in the carriage at Cumminsville, and she uttered the most heartrending cries for her two children, whom she left behind. In her frantic efforts in the morning with her husband, who was trying to pacify her, she tore his shirt into shreds. It was a sad scene to witness this poor woman, who, only a few weeks ago, enjoyed the use of her reason, tied hand and foot in a close carriage, and taken to the institution at Carthage.

The insanity of the unfortunate lady is attributed to the use of laughing gas, which was administered to her a few weeks ago by a stupid dentist in the city, who extracted several of her teeth. She was of a very nervous temperament, and, when it was found that the nitrous oxide had produced an injurious effect, a potion was administered to quiet her nerves, which, however, had no beneficial effect. Since that time she has been growing worse daily, and this, coupled with the fact that she had been troubled with the unsolicited attentions of certain religious fanatics, pressing her to join their church and have her children educated in the faith of their peculiar religion, no doubt caused her insanity.

Destruction of Works of Art.

By the destruction of Holker Hall, one of the seats of the Duke of Devonshire, which was burned on the 10th of March, several valuable works of art have been lost. The London *Times* says:

Over the fire place in the entrance hall was a fine specimen of oak carving of the time of James I., which is entirely destroyed. A painting of Queen Mary, wife of William III., Lord Coventry, Lord Lonsdale, Sir John Lowther, Admiral Penn, Lord Douglas, Lord Russell, and Lady Rachel Russell also perished in the flames. In the corridor the portraits of Lord Cavendish of Hardwicke, Sir Godfrey Kneller; Louis XIV., James I., Thomas Hobbes, Charles II., by Ruley; Nell Gwynne, by Sir Peter Lely, James II., and a fine painted window containing all the armorial bearings of the family, from the first Preston of Holker to the present Duke, have been burnt. Forty stately theirlooms were saved by unwonted exertions the "Repose in Egypt," by Claude Lorraine, the "Temple to the Muses," by the same artist, the celebrated sea pieces by Vernet, the "Storm" and "Calm," "St. Francis," by Cigoli; "Shipping," by Vanderveld, "A Venetian Nobleman," by Tintoretto, Landscapes by Ribbera, Rembrandt and Wouvermans. Some of the marbles and statuary were saved, but the oak panelling and carving, and family relics, which cannot be replaced, were irrevocably lost.

Wonderful Success of the Burdett.

There seems to be no exaggeration in the wonderful things attributed to the Burdett organ. We are to-day in receipt of the number sold by Kleber & Bro. Some half a dozen of them have been disposed of since Thursday. The tone of the Burdett Organ is so touching and pathetic that even strong men have been known to shed tears at the performance thereon of some simple home melody. The Burdett Organ is music to the ear, and to the true music, and no one has ever heard that instrument without feeling a strong desire to become the possessor of one of them. A refined and musical lady remarked that the "Burdett was the only instrument of its kind which could descend the name of 'Organ' all other makers sounding in her ears like tin reeds and wooden reeds." Any one interested in seeing this beautiful instrument will find them at the music store of H. Kleber & Bro., opposite the First National Bank.

LEAVES have their time to fall,
Flowers have their time to fade,
But the Burdett organ claims to indulge in the most excellent of beverages, Pier Dannals & Co.'s cream ale.

CORNS AND WARTS CURED, by Corn Solvent Pencil, at Keyser's, 167 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELDER W. S. GRAY will preach for the FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH in the Hall on Penn avenue, between Wood and Cherry streets. To-MORROW (Lord's Day) at 10 A. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

METHODIST CHURCH, Brownsville Ferry Pa.--Bridgeport side, on the Ohio. S. F. CROWTHER, Pastor. Services EVERY SABBATH at usual hours. Public cordially invited.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, corner Beaver street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny. Rev. JOSEPH KING, Pastor. Preaching To-MORROW at 10 A.M. and 7 P. M. Seats entirely free and an invitation to all.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, corner of Wood and Sixth streets. SUNDAY 10½ A. M. Service on Matthew--21-6--11. A. M. 7 P. M. LECTURE by Rev. W. H. Benade, on "The Descent of the New Jerusalem, from God out of Heaven." 21

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Eighth street. Afternoon by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. MILLIGAN, on "THE FAL

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY of MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.
1a77

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 47f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110¼@110¼.

AS AN evidence of the charity of the Republican party, we note the fact that no less than twenty ex-Confederate officers occupy seats in the Forty-second Congress, and of these fifeeen are Democrats.

AN ELECTION will be held in Connecticut on Monday for State officers and Congressmen. On Tuesday, Michigan holds an election for a Judge of the Supreme Court, Regents of the State University, and also for one member of Congress from the Fourth District, to fill the place of Mr. Ferry. On Wednesday, Rhode Island will hold a State election.

EX-SECRETARY WELLES, has published a letter, declaring that any United States law assuming to take cognizance of, and to punish offences by the Ku-Klux organizations is "unwarranted, unconstitutional, centralizing and revolutionary." It is a sin and a shame to rouse up the old gentleman to such wrath and to force him into a vigorous activity so totally foreign to his nature. He has however made the most of it while he was awake, and we suppose now having surfeited himself will take another nap.

IF SENATOR SUMNER'S speech is correct in its details, and if we have been oppressing a foreign Government for a year past and actually levying illegal war against Hayti, how does it happen that the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations never knew a word about it until after the removal of Motley. Or if he did know all about it, how does it happen nothing was said until he was relieved of his position as Chairman of that Committee. Mr. Sumner can probably answer both questions.

A MISSOURI CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN PAPER, says the *World*, states that should the Democrats nominate Hendricks and Adams, they will sweep half the Republican party into their ranks. Independent of the fact that the aforesaid Conservative journal has not the most remote idea of what Republicanism is, the Democratic party will not nominate Mr. Hendricks. It gave him a half chance without ever intending he should be successful in 1868, and though it may play with him in 1872, it will not give him the nomination.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION have delayed sending in their report, through a determination to make it more minute and extended in its details, than was originally intended. It is still urged that no action will be taken upon it by Congress, but that it will probably be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. We hope that such a course may be taken, because we are satisfied that our citizens are in no condition of mind, either to have the effort summarily choked to death, or suddenly acted on by being favorably endorsed by the Senate. A few weeks delay cannot possibly work any injury, while it will give an opportunity for every one of read the report, and arrive at some intelligent conclusion on the subject. Any effort to act in the matter at once will, we think, be a very grave mistake.

THEODORE STURGES, the brother of Major William Sturges of Meridian, Mississippi, who it will be remembered was compelled to leave the South, has published a card in one of the Meridian papers, in which he states that he don't believe his brothers story, and that he (Theodore) has been uniformly treated with great kindness by the people of that community, and that he is very grateful to them for it. We have no doubt Theodore is grateful, but it does look a little as if he was afraid he would be the next victim, and had adopted this plan to forestall any malicious action against him. We can hardly account in any other way for a brother branding a brother as a liar, without having been called upon to do so by some extreme necessity. We are inclined to believe that the extreme necessity in this case is fear and nothing else.

DEMOCRATIC SENATE.

The Democratic party is digging its own grave as fast as it is possible for any party to do. Every day, almost every hour, the people are learning the lesson, that notwithstanding all its promises and protests, it is still the same old revolutionary party that hissed the loyal soldiers of the Government, and applauded the victories of the Confederates. Wherever it lays its hand, a law is violated. The few successes it has gained within the past year, have only enabled it to teach the country its true character, and to mark it as totally unfitted for government. It has made no difference where those successes have been achieved, the result has been, in every instance, the malicious trampling upon all law, peace, and good order. Whether we turn to the South or to the North, success with that party has secured the same end. Whether we regard the terrible increase of crime and murder of loyal Southern men, or whether we turn to Indiana, Pennsylvania or New York, we see the same malignant, devlish spirit, prompting and ruling all their actions.

In our own State the Democratic Senate commenced with high-handed usurpations totally unknown heretofore, and today, that same Senate is stealing money from the Treasury, and refusing to do the legitimate work that belongs to that body. No less than four weekly Calendars remain untouched, and every effort to pass a bill or to call it up, is defeated by a strict Democratic vote. The excuse given is only commendable by reason of its unblushing effrontery. The Senate Apportionment bill, will not be passed in the House. Because a separate and distinct branch of legislation does not choose to pass a bill originating in the Senate, Democracy refuses to act on any House bill, or indeed on any bill at all. Here is an effort to force the House into measures, and to do so, the Senate meets day after day, idles away the time, and pockets the people's money. This is Democracy. Law-abiding, law-loving, constitutional Democracy. Its acts are as moral and upright as a till-tapper, and no more. From present appearances there will be a rupture between the two Houses. Heretofore the House has gone on, legitimately discharging its business, acting on all the bills, and doing the best it could under the circumstances. We see, however, that a caucus has been held, and some kind of an agreement entered into by the Republicans. What the exact nature of that agreement may be we do not pretend to know, but that it points towards retributive justice is most certain. Democracy, heretofore, could get its private bills passed through. We see that Mr Buckalew's bill for cumulative voting in elections of borough councils, managed somehow or other to get through the Senate, and to the House. The agreement on the part of Republicans is in all probability, that in the future the House of Representatives will take care of these bills, and that the chalice so freely thrust upon Republicans, by Democracy in the Senate, will be commended to its own lips. We are not at all certain that even this retribution is right and proper, but it seems to be the only way to deal with men, who have shown a total disregard for all law, and a determination to force a separate Legislative branch, to favorably pass a Senate Apportionment Bill. This Dead Lock in the Legislature, arising as it does among, and being directly chargeable to the Democrats of the Senate, will rise in judgment against them in the State hereafter.

STATE ELECTIONS.

We do not regard the election in Connecticut, the coming week, as fraught with any positive intimation of the Republican future. While we believe that Republicanism will triumph in that State, in spite of the money to bribe and buy that Tammany has spread broadcast, yet should there be a Democratic victory, it will not, in our opinion, be a harbinger of the future election in 1872. The contest in that year will be one overflowing with excitement, and the issues will be so plainly defined, that all questions regarding their vitality, will be thoroughly determined by the issues themselves.

Already Democracy has pointed out the course it intends pursuing, and led on by some frantic idea, it seems utterly blind to the fact that those issues are certain to secure a Republican victory. It was a matter of but little moment, that some ill-starred, ill-conditioned Southern Confederate, led on with the hope of notoriety, should declare that the future of the South was to be a war against the reconstruction measures. These threats were idly regarded, or if heeded at all, were laughed at. Mr. Frank Blair, however, was made the representative man in 1868, and the doctrine of nullifying reconstruction became a cardinal principle with the Democracy in that campaign, and the Republicans gained an easy victory. Lately Blair has again renewed his old Brodhead letter, and still later, probably with the hope of confusing the people and amending in a measure the supreme folly of his act, he has endeavored to explain away the revolutionary principles embodied in his declaration in Congress.

But this attempt has been of no avail. Jefferson Davis, who has been almost politically unknown for years, but who has been enshrined in Southern hearts, and homes as the arch-rebel of the South, once more steps to the front, and laying aside all his reserve, boldly announces the fact, that he expects to live to see the Southern doctrine of States rights vindicated.

It is not to be expected that the Southern friends of the old rebel President, will turn their hearts against the hopes thus raised, or that Jefferson Davis has made this declaration, without being fully cognizant that it will meet with warm commendation all over the South. He has not based this opinion on mere surmise, but he has been governed in a great measure, by what he knows to be Southern sentiment and Southern feeling. Such a declaration from his lips, is nothing less, than a rebel expression of Southern determination. Toombs and Stephens, in all probability, were the little messengers sent in advance to sound the breadth and depth of popular Southern sentiment, while Davis, satisfied that he is standing on tenable ground so far as the South is regarded, makes his speech and endorses their assertions. Blair, therefore, in the Senate, is doing nothing, but mouthing over what has been dictated to him by his master, and what he believes the South requires of him.

This, then, will be the issue of 1872, and it will be sufficient to rally Republicans as a unit around a loyal standard, as in days gone by. There will undoubtedly collateral questions spring into a short lived existence. But they will be powerless to affect the result of the Democracy clinging to the issue it has already chosen. To allow Democracy, under such circumstances to seize the reins of the National government would be suicidal. With the power of the government in their hands, and ruled and governed by such a determination as is now generally expressed, there is no doubt, that our country would be involved in a second civil war. Already a state of affairs exists in the South that can be called by no other name than rebellion to the general government. Citizens of the United States are murdered for no other reason, than that they are loyal. It is not hard to conceive what would be the effect if those knaves were backed by the general government, as they would and will be, should Democracy triumph in 1872. It is not hard to conceive what would be the condition of all loyal Southern men to-day, if Jefferson Davis' doctrine was carried out.

These facts cannot be hidden from the people; and the local State elections going on around us, let them result as they may, will not foretell a Democratic triumph in 1872. At that time the actions of the Democracy will have united the Republicans in one common cause, and the party will present an undivided front against a common enemy of the government.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The *Presbyterian*, in a lengthy editorial on the "Churches in the United States," shows that the Evangelical churches of the United States make about 5,400,000 communionists, being nearly one seventh of the inhabitants of the land, estimating the population at 38,535,163. It is supposed that one-half the population of the land are under twenty years of age, and that forty per cent. of them are under fifteen years of age. In the full discussion of the question, special reference is made to the progress of Presbyterianism and Methodism, in which statistics are given to show that Methodism had its prodigious growth in this land in its earliest years, while Presbyterianism, on the other hand, grew slowly in the last century; and though its advance this century has been startling in numbers from year to year, its increase by decades has been very decided and steady. It thinks there is more substantial harmony between the Methodist and Presbyterian than between any other two denominations, and it especially rejoices in each other's work, and generously says it will not feel jealous of the numerical superiority of their Methodist brethern. It gives also the important fact, as a power to be felt on infidelity, immorality and every species of error in religion that the various branches of the two denominations united present communion rolls of over *three millions* names. Add to these the children that they have in their Sabbath Schools, and the families which the communionists and the children bring more or less directly under their influence, and the truth is demonstrated of its molding power over error and vice.

The action of the Trustees of the "Baptist Home" in the city of New York, in "accepting" a gratuity from the State in aid of an institution purely sectarian," has aroused much feeling in the Baptist Church, as well as in other religious bodies. Fifteen Baptist ministers in Brooklyn have signed an earnest protest in which it is stated, they are unwilling that this act should be regarded as "representing the Baptist denomination." An effort is making to get the patrons and trustees of the Baptist Home to reconsider their action, and to return to the Common Council what it is alleged they had no moral right to bestow.

Much comment is made upon the course of Dr. Lewis, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington city, for refusing to solemnize the marriage of the daughter of Chief Justice Chase, because it was the Lenten season, which Bishop McIlvaine, the oldest in office but one of the Episcopal Bench, cheerfully consented to do.

Frequently the remark had been made, the mission work among the seamen and boatmen upon our waters, especially when efforts are put forth to raise money to sustain these missions, that not much good is accomplished, considering the outlay of money, and the amount of labor performed to bring them to Christ. Occasionally, however, facts of much interest come to the surface, and serve to illustrate the grand work being accomplished among these much neglected men. A ship-master, who had been brought to a knowledge of his fallen condition at the Port Society Mission, Water street, New York, represents that at a revival at Eastport, Maine, six seamen out of twenty persons, baptized and received into the church, dated their conversion to the serious impressions they had received in the meetings of the New York Port Society.

The *Independent* says that there are now on the roll of the Baptist Theological Institute and University at Washington City, eighty or more promising young men, most of whom are preparing for the ministry.

Quite a season of religious interest prevails at the Middle Reformed Church, in Brooklyn, Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, pastor. Last Saturday nearly one hundred members were received on profession of faith.

Rev. Wilbur Fisk Watkins, for twelve years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was ordained to the Deaconate of the Episcopal Church, on Septuagesima Sunday. He bears the name of Wilbur Fisk, who was the first distinguished educator in the Methodist Church, and was elected a Bishop, but refused to be ordained, believing it was his duty to advance the cause of education in that Church.

Recent intelligence represents that the Cumberland Presbyterians are pressing their work in Colorado with vigor.

The Presbytery of Dayton (Presbyterian) have appointed a committee to look after feeble churches, without pastors, and aid them to secure proper ministerial services and assure them of the interest the Presbytery take in their welfare.

Presbyterianism seems to prosper upon the Pacific coast, judging from the accounts from San Francisco. St John's church, Rev. Dr. Scott pastor, organized one year ago, has now one hundred and fifty six on the roll. Much prosperity also exists in the Central Presbyterian church of that city, fifty one members having been added within four months.

The mission connected with the Second Moravian church, Philadelphia, have had quite a season of revival, resulting in the addition of fifty members.

Unusual prosperity has attended the First English Lutheran church, at Dayton, Ohio. The *Presbyterian* says the number of additions during the last two years reach two hundred and eighty, and the aggregate membership at present is six hundred and thirty.

At the rate the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is growing, taking the success of five years of its existence as a basis, it will get three hundred thousand dollars by the end of its tenth year. Rev. Dr. Kynette, the Corresponding Secretary and Chaplain McCabe, the General Agent, are *live* men, and popularize its interests by the able manner in which its operations are conducted.

The *Advance* of Chicago, brings to notice the announcement in an eastern paper of a "Grand Pillow Case Masquerade," to be given "under the direction of the First (Unitarian) Parish Entertainment Committee, at Music Hall." The reader is assured that "only members of the Society and those whom they invite are expected to participate in the dance." "Dancing Tickets" are offered at 50 cents and "Spectator's" tickets 25 cents. We have reason to know that many Unitarians are bitterly opposed to such things.

Recent word from Bishop Tuttle, of the Episcopal Church, reports that his parish in Salt Lake City, is now self-supporting and the work elsewhere in Utah territory going forward hopefully.

CIVILIZATION IN DELAWARE.

Unexampled Brutality--An Ignorant Girl Robbed of Her Freedom--Brutally Treated--Turned out to Die--Ten Cents for a Lifetime's Labor.

[From the Wilmington Commercial.]

NEW CASTLE, Del. March 27.—Last Thursday three weeks ago, a colored girl, calling herself Lydia Pouse, came to this place in the afternoon up-train from Seaford. She evidently had consumption, and her feet were so badly frozen that she was scarcely able to walk. They were laid open in great gashes, and swollen twice their natural size. Her hands were in the same condition. She was an entire stranger in the place, knowing no one. She crawled to a little store near the depot, and spent her *ten cents* for cakes. The wife of a colored man named Samuel Craig took pity on her, and she was kindly cared for until this morning, when she died.

Her statement was as follows: That she was a slave, and did not know she was free until the morning she came to New Castle. She belonged to Mr. ——, a farmer, who owns and lives on his farm, about a mile and a half from Seaford, Delaware, he having purchased her and a brother in Leipsic when they were children. She says he afterwards sold her brother, and she never knew what became of him. Her mother died about four years ago. She worked as a farm hand, husked corn last fall, and this winter was set to the woods to cut timber, when her hands and feet were frozen. Becoming so ill that she was unable to work, Mr. —— told her the morning of her departure that she was free, and had better go up the country and get a home, put her in his carriage and took her to the depot. Did not buy a ticket, but paid the conductor two dollars and twenty five cents, requesting him to leave her at New Castle. Gave her *ten cents*, requesting her "when she got better to come back and see them."

This is her statement. She seems to think it very strange that he sent her off when she was sick, and as she made it when she first came, she reiterated it in the morning before she died. Arrangements have been made to give her a decent burial in colored people's lot in the Methodist Church graveyard. As you have correspondents at Seaford, please make some inquiries about Mr. ——. The citizens here are very indignant at his conduct, and if her statement be true, he ought to be "handed round."

[Our correspondent furnishes us with the name of the farmer in question, but we withhold it for the present, hoping that there may be some room for doubting that such a wretch actually disgraces humanity.—*Editors Commercial.*

Mechanical Calm Restorer.

An ingenious Frenchman has just hit upon a very happy invention, which cannot fail to be immediately tested at Rome, and which ought, thereafter, to claim the immediate attention of the Congress of the United States. It is called a "mechanical calm restorer," and is intended to introduce into public meetings "a voluntary discipline indispensable to freedom of discussion." The inventor maintains that the use of the voice or bell or hammer by a chairman is essentially defective—first, because they fail to make noise enough, and second, because in a greater or less degree they betray the impatience of the person employing them, and can hardly fail to excite it. An instrument which is at once passionless, self-registering, and calculated to make a dreadful din, combines the requisites of moral and material influence. Should the president of a popular assembly experience the slightest difficulty in obtaining the needful silence, he has but to open the box containing the calm restorer, set the hand of an expectant dial in motion, and at the end of each revolution of one minute there is produced a noisy peal of bells sounding for a few seconds, and most effectually drowning every other sound in the room. During this operation the session is considered as suspended, and by registering the number of revolutions an accurate idea can be obtained of the extent of disorder, and the consequent loss of time.

WHEN, on the 31st of March, 1814, the Prussian Guards entered Paris, the band of the First Regiment played the Grand March, "Entrance to Paris," which, for some reason, speedily became so popular with the *bonnes* of Paris that they presented this band with a heavy silver trumpet, inlaid with gold, and ornamented with a silk cord and tassels. Upon it were engraved these words: "The Servant girls of Paris to the Band of the First Regiment of Prussian Guards, in remembrance of the 31st of March, 1814." This trumpet is still the property of the regiment, and is reserved for reviews and grand military festivals. It has been repeatedly altered to suit the requirements of modern usage, but is still as good as new.

SCIENTIFIC.

A BLAST of four tons of gunpowder was lately fired in the quarries of Borraw, in Scotland. An electric fuse was used, and the quantity of rock displaced was computed to be eighty thousand tons.

ACCIDENTS from coal oil explosions are caused by the ignition, not of the heavy oil, but of the light oil—the naphtha, benzine, gasoline, etc.—that remains in the heavy oil from imperfect refining. It explodes and sets fire to the latter.

A GREEN powder used by coffee dealers to color coffee berries, has been analyzed, and the analysis, which is published in the *Medical Gazette*, shows it to contain fifteen per cent. of Prussian blue and thirty five per cent. of chromate of lead.

THE process of producing colors from coal tar, which is generally regarded as comparatively a very recent discovery, is stated by a writer in the *Chemical News* to have been known to Jassmeyer, professor of chemistry in Vienna, as early as the year 1816. His secret of extracting and preparing the colors he carried into his grave.

SPONGEY iron as a material for filters is strongly recommended by Dr. Voelcker, as superior even to animal charcoal. It will completely deodorize and purify sewage water, some of which, after having been passed through it, and having been kept six months protected from the air, was perfectly sweet and free from fungus growth.

THE investigation of blood stains is the subject of a paper in a recent number of a German chemical journal of high rank. The writer rejects the usual chemical tests as unsatisfactory, and also regards the microscope as in many cases failing to afford us sufficient information by which to determine the kind of blood under examination.

AN enormous crab, a specimen of the most gigantic of these creatures known to science, has lately come into the possession of the British Museum. Its habitat is Japan, where it is said to be used for food. It measures ten feet between the tips of the claws, but has a comparatively small body, of a triangular shape. The claws, including the pincers, are six feet in length.

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SPONGEY iron as a material for filters is strongly recommended by Dr. Voelcker, as superior even to animal charcoal. It will completely deodorize and purify sewage water, some of which, after having been passed through it, and having been kept six months protected from the air, was perfectly sweet and free from fungus growth.

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SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup
Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.
Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.
THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP,
Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.
Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.
Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.
Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded.
Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.
Sold by all Druggists.
PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
tyths No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
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Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.
The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTING GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.
1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.
2d. It is nonpareil—mably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.
3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.
4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.
5th. It is highly ornamental.
6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.
7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.
Sanctions may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 33 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 626 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.
Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
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Fine Grate

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

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Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR FUNDED LOAN Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 31, 1871.

The local money market is without features of special interest. The demand for loans today were less pressing than earlier in the week, and may presage a turn in the tide towards easier times for borrowers. The amount of paper upon the street is evidently lessening and the demand at bank counters is reported as declining. The general trade of the city is spoken of quite good, indeed one of our constitutional croakers to-day "allowed that trade was really pretty fair, and upon the whole satisfactory.

The business in local stocks continues light, and quotations nominal.

Allegheny Valley 7-30's were in demand at 89½@90.

Several small lots of bank shares were offered during the day, and found buyers at previous quotations.

There was also some inquiry for Columbia oil stock at $18 per share, and the stock was offered for sale in small amounts at 18.50.

The striking feature in the New York market is the sudden turn upwards in United States Bonds. The new loan is moving off so rapidly and readily as indeed, that it is beginning to have the effect upon the old issues. A rise in "five per cents," has a like effect upon all classes of sixes, as the latter can be at any time converted into the former. The foreign demand for the five's per cents has been the exciting cause of to-day's advance.

The railway list is firm and moderately active at a small advance upon our quotations yesterday. Express stocks were heavy all day, and closed nearly one per cent off.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Thursday.	Friday
Bonds—1881	115¾	116⅜
5-20—1862	111¾	112⅜
" 1864	111¾	112⅜
" 1865	111¾	112⅜
" 1865 new	110⅜	111¾
" 1867	110⅜	111¾
" 1868	110⅜	111¾
10-40s	108	108¾
Currency 6s	115	115½
Gold	110¼	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	95⅝	96⅜
Do Scrip	92	93
Erie	21¾	21⅝
Reading	102	103
Lake Shore	101¾	102¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	113¾	113¾
Rock Island	104¾	104¾
Chicago & N. W.	88¾	88¾
Do. Preferred	93¾	93¾
St. Paul, Common	69½	69¾
Do Preferred	79¾	80
Wabash	57⅝	58⅜
Do. Preferred	79¾	79¾
Ohio & Mississippi	47⅜	47⅝
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾
West. Union Telegraph	59	59
Adams Express	74½	74⅝
U. S. Express	48	47⅜
Wells, Fargo	63	62¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	111⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	116⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67	111¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	111¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	112¾	U. P. R. R.	88
U. S. 5-20 1865	112¾	C. P. R. R.	95⅝
U. S. 10-40	108⅛	Cy. Pacifics	115⅛

NEW YORK, March 31, 1871.

Gold opened dull at 110¾@110¾, but at the close was strong, with 110⅝ bid. Governments were buoyant, and the entire list has advanced from ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. The *Post* says the new impetus given to refunding the 5-20s by the enlistment of active services of one or two leading dealers in Government bonds is the only reason assigned for this decided change in the tone of the market. The inference which the street draws from this action of the leading houses referred to, is that the 5-20s will be advanced above par in gold. The stock market opened strong in Vanderbilt shares with the remainder of the list steady. Late in the day the whole market became buoyant. The most active were Terre Haute, New Jersey Central, North west, New York Central, Hudson and Adams Express, the latter though not quite so high in price, is very strong.

Money is easy at 6 per cent. The indications are that the combination recently formed here has concluded to abandon their intention of affecting an artificial stringency. Southern state securities on the last call were firmer; the chief features of the list were Virginias and Tennessees. Sterling Exchange 9¾.

MISCELLANEOUS—Coupons of 1881, 116⅜; 5-20's of '62, 112¾; '64, 112¾; '65, 112¾; new, 111¾; '67, 111¾; '68, 111¾; 10-40's, 108¾; currency 6's, 115½.

STATE BONDS—Missouris, 92¾; Tennessees, old, 65¾; new, 65¾; Virginias, new, 71¾; old, 65¾; North Carolinas, old, 46¾; new, 35¾.

Western Union Telegraph 58¾; Quicksilver 33¾; Mariposa 5; preferred 9¾; Adams Express none; Wells Fargo 43; American Union 47¾; United States 46; Pacific Mail 43¾; New York Central 96; Scrip 93; Erie 21¾; preferred 42; Harlem 128; preferred 129; Reading 103; Michigan Central 121; Central and Pacific 113¾; Northwest 88¾; preferred 97¾; Rock Island 114¾; New Jersey Central 105¾; St. Paul 61¾; preferred 80; Wabash 58¾; preferred 79; Ft. Wayne 97; Terre Haute preferred 55¾; Chicago and Alton 118¾; preferred 119¾; Ohio & Mississippi 47¾; C. C. & C. 86¾; Baltimore & Ohio 158; Lake Shore 102¾; Illinois Central 134¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 31, 1871.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted 75@80 cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ASHES—Market almost bare of Soda Ash. Pearls unchanged at 9@9¾, and Pots at 7¾@8.

APPLES—The market is almost bare of good sound apples, and they would readily sell at $5, perhaps $6, per bbl. Unsound are not wanted, and are hard to sell at any price.

BROOM CORN—The demand is rather better but prices remain unchanged; sale 40 bales at 6 cts.

BEANS—In good supply and light request; may be quoted at $1.50@2 per bushel.

BUTTER—There is a certain if good demand for strictly prime and the market is almost bare; may be quoted at 35@35. Common is dull and in good supply.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

CANNED FRUITS—The demand continues light but an early improvement is now expected.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands may be quoted at 21½@— usual advance for small lots. The tendency is downward in sympathy with crude.

CHEESE—New York Goshen, is quoted at 18@19. Market almost bare of Ohio Cheese.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 10 for star.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@4, and Calcined Plaster at $4@5 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at 12@17 per bbl, according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 10@10½; mixed, 11@12 and halves, 13@14. Apples, 6@8 cts, as to quality. Blackberries, 13@13 cts.

EGGS—The receipts are again on the increase, but with a steady demand prices are well maintained, 15@16; we were reported sales at both figures to-day. The prospects at present are not favorable for much of an advance, and those parties who have been holding in expectation of big figures will be disappointed.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers, to the trade, at 72, may be quoted at 80 in small lots.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote at $6.75@7.00 for good spring extras; $7.25 for choice Minnesota bakers' flour; $6.75@7.00 for red winter wheat; and $7.25@7.50 for white. Live Flour, small lots, in store, $6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair milling demand at quotations prices, $1.40@1.43 for good to prime red, and $1.50@1.55 for white. There is less inquiry from the Eastern millers, there are but few buyers now aside from the mills; the receipts within the last few days have been larger than usual, but steady but unchanged; 7,000 bu. buying, and 57,000, selling—small lots, in store, 60. The demand is hardly as brisk as it was a few weeks ago, and some dealers are inclined to think that for the present at least, the top has been reached, though there is no prospect of a decline, as the stock in the country is reported as being very much reduced. Corn is quiet and unchanged, 70@72, reduced supplies; receipts are light and go wharf and track, but are not as brisk as it has been re the demand is not as brisk as it has been recently. Rye unchanged at $1.05 with concentinued light receipts. Barley dull and nominally, at 80@85 for spring, and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is fairly active but devoid of anything new or important. Following are the ruling quotations:

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@18.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 65; Sugar-syrup Blenders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; Lovelings, 63; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 10¾; good, 10; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾; good, 10; fully fair, 10; Demarara, 11¾@12¾; 10¾@11¾; Cuba, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾. REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow 12¼.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 50cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; Fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c; Gunpowder fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; prime, 9c; good, 8¾c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 55c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 12¾@—. Valencia Raisins, 15c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Sold in Allegheny to-day, from country wagons, at $14@20, an advance, in consequence of a temporary scarcity.

HEMP—Sales of 12 bales Kintucky at $175 per ton.

HONEY—Continues dull and cannot be quoted above 25@30 cts.

HOMINY—$5.00@5.50 per bbl: Pearl, $6.00@6.25.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@2¾ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@11¾; green butchers (cow and steer) 7½@8; green salted kip 14@16; do calf, 16@18 Dry.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MAPLE SYRUP—May be quoted at $1.75@1.75 in gallon jugs.

MILLFEED—There is considerably inquiry for light while for heavy the market is quiet. Bran may be quoted at $1.30@1.40 per cwt.

ONIONS—Dull and drooping and the great bulk of the offerings are in bad condition.

OILS—No 1 Lard Oil quoted at $1.08@1.10, and Linseed at 95@96.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 9@9¾; Sugar Cured do, 10¾; Ribbed Sides, 11¾; Clear Sides, 13¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 15¾. Prime Kettle Lard, 12¾ in tes, and 13¾ in buckets and kegs. Country lard, 11@12c. Mess Pork, $21@21.50. Dried Beef, 10@10¾.

PEANUTS—8¾@9 cts.

POTATOES—Continue to come quite freely and it begins to look as if the market would go lower; we continue to quote at $1.20@1.30 per bushel, in store. Prime Jersey Sweets, $5 per bbl.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is dull and offering freely; we continue to quote at $— small lots, $7.25. Timothy Seed, $3.50@3.75. Flaxseed, $2.18@2.20.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3¾@5 cts; Chemical Olive, 7¾; Crampton's, 10; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 11; Wool Friend, 9¾; Dobbins, 14¾; Kitchen Crystal, 10; Colgate's Palm, $4.75.

SUET—Sales of Tennessee Suine at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Is dull and cannot be fairly quoted above 8¾@8¾.

WILLOWS—Sales in Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 31, 1871.

The Petroleum market continues dull and weak and, as compared with Thursday, both crude and refined are lower. It is a noticeable fact that, notwithstanding the decline in crude, there is no improvement in the demand; there are two causes for this, 1st, the impression is generally entertained that it will go still lower; and 2nd, refined has declined fully as much as crude, and is better to-day with crude at 10¾ than it was two or three weeks ago, when it was quoted at 11¾ and 11¾. This being the last day of March, all seller options for the first three months of the year matured, and as there were a good many of them out, there must have been a pretty lively times in the oil regions making deliveries and settlements. Here, there were but few settlements to make, as there was but little oil to receive or deliver; the majority of the shorts, and there were but few of them, made their settlements some days ago. Compared with yesterday, there is a decline of 10 cts per bbl on the creek.

CRUDE.

Spot or seller April 10¾, with sales of 2,000 bbls reported; buyers April July, 10¾ bid; seller all the year, may be quoted at 10. At the close, 10¾, was bid for April, though there were but few buyers under 10¾. On the lower creek, $3.90 against $4 yesterday.

REFINED.

Dull and lower. Freights: April, 23¾; May 24; June, 24¾; July 25—very little inquiry.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

Star Oil Works, 2,500 bbls, account J Thorn; Spray O W 80, account L Hepler; Riverside O W 80, account J Wilkins; Aladdin O W 80, account Tuss Cheese; Hyde Park O W 80, account Dr Penny; Cuyler O W 80, account W Stewart; Brilliant O W 80, account J Munhall; Brilliant O W 160, Lockhart, F & Co.

Total, 1,114 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 605 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phil'a.

Fulton, Marvin & Co. 206 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 153 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 325 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Braun & Wagner 320 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

J. & C. Kirkpatrick 211 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Total, 1,806 bbls.

[By P. & A. Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 31, 12 M.—Crude Dull; refined, spot, 22¼@23c; April, 23½c; May, 24@24¼c; June, 24¼@24½c.

6 P. M.—March, 22¾@23½c; April, 23½@23¾c; May, 24¼@24¾c; June, 24¾@24¾c; July, 25c; crude 10½@10¾c.

NEW YORK, March 31, 12 M.—Market dull and quiet; refined 23¼c; crude 13¾c; prices nominal; no sales.

3:30 P. M.—Market quiet and inactive: tendency lower; crude 13¾c; refined 23¾c.

TIDIOUTE, March 31—12 M.—Market dull and weak at $3.90; sales six bbls.

OIL CITY, March 31—12 M.—Lower Creek $3.90@4; oil city $4.10@4.15; dull and declining.

ROUSEVILLE, March 31—12 M.—Market very dull; offering 3,000 bbls; no sales.

PARKERS, March 31.—Market quiet; nothing doing; prices hard to quote.

TITUSVILLE, March 31, 12:15 P. M.—Market very dull and nothing doing. $3.90 bid, but no sales. Weather clear and pleasant.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 31, 1871.

The operations in crude irons have been comparatively light this week, and it is probable, in view of the heavy sales last week, that business will be comparatively light for some weeks to come. Many of the mills have contracted ahead pretty largely and will not, therefore, be in the market for some time, though the offerings will also be small, particularly of western irons, as the most of the furnaces are sold ahead. In regard to prices there is no quotable change, as compared with last week; good standard forge irons may be fairly quoted at $45.

The market for manufactured iron is reported slow, and orders do not seem to be coming in as freely as expected. Manufacturers complain of small margins, in consequence of crude irons being much higher relatively than manufactured, and it is generally conceded that they have good cause for complaint, while at the same time, there does not seem to be any remedy.

ANTHRACITE.

100 tons No. 1 Ex Foundry	$38 50 4 mos
100 " Ex Forge Favorite brand	32 50 4 mos
" at Furnace	32 50 4 mos
50 " No. 1 Foundry	38 00 4 mos
50 " No. 1 "	39 00 cash
YOUGHIOGHENY COKE.	
200 " Red Bank	$35 00 4 mos
250 " Dunbar	33 00 4 mos
CHARCOAL.	
100 tons Hanging Rock—No. 1 Foundry	$39 00 4 mos
BLOOMS.	
10 tons C. B. Eastern	$85 00 4 mos
20 " No. 1 Juniata	85 00 4 mos
10 " No. 1 "	85 00 4 mos
150 " Billetts Champlain	81 50 6 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

200 tons Close Gray	34 00 6 mos
100 " Gray Forge	35 00 4 mos
350 " Close Common Forge, for rails—at Furnace	31 50 4 mos
350 " White and Mottled—at Furnace	31 75 4 mos
400 " Open Gray Forge to arrive	35 00 4 mos
300 " Close "	35 00 4 mos
100 " Close "	34 50 4 mos
200 " Good Gray Forge to arrive	35 00 4 mos
300 " Gray Forge at Furnace	32 00 cash
300 " Gray Forge to arrive	34 00 4 mos
100 " Gray Forge to arrive	35 00 4 mos
60 " Neutral Mixture with Native ore	35 00 4 mos
60 " No. 1 Foundry	36 00 4 mos
250 " Open Gray Forge, to arrive	35 00 4 mos
150 " Neutral Mixture with Native ore	35 00 4 mos
400 " Neutral Mixture with Native ore for another market	35 00 4 mos

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling uplands 15c. Flour drooping; superfine western State @@6.15; common to good extra $6.45@6.65; white western extra $7.35@7.65; fancy do $7.70@7.80. St. Louis $6.80@9.00. Rye flour and corn meal quiet. Wheat firm at 95@98c. Grain; Wheat firm; mixed spring $1.40@1.46; white Michigan common $1.64; red and amber $1.60@1.59; spring No. 2, May delivery $1.43. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and steady. Malt quiet. Corn firm; western mixed 83¾c; yellow 84c. Oats firm; Western 57@58c. Beef quiet and steady. Coffee firm; red small sales at 19¾@20. Sugar firm; Cuba 9@9¾c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 70@72c. Rice 8¾@8¾c. Petroleum, Crude 13¾c; Refined firm. Provisions; Mess pork, prime $1.50; prime mess $18.50@19. Lard firm; prime new $10@10¾; April and May $21.25. Beef steady; mess $8@15; extra $15@17.50; hams $24@31; prime mess $27@28; India $30@35. Butter dull; hams 18@19c; shoulders 8@8½c; middles nominal. Lard heavy; prime steam 11¾@12¾c; kettle rendered 12¾c. Butter firm. Western 12@30c; State 20@40c. Cheese unchanged at 11@16c.

Latest—Flour dull and drooping; $6.65@6.80 for shipping extras. Wheat firm; mixed spring, $1.57@1.61; red amber, $1.65@1.69. Oats 67@70c. Lard quiet and inactive at 12¾c. Eggs: prime fresh at 17@18½c.

Dry Goods

NEW YORK, March 31.—Market fairly active but far from being buoyant or settled, respecting prices, which in various grades are sinking from day to day. Broad way brown sheetings are reduced to 9½c; Mystic River 10c; Massachusetts fine 10½c; Newmarket A 11c; Portsmouth A 9½c; Adriatic and Appleton brown drills 12¾c; pepperill do; reduced same price. Columbian blue denims 22½c; Amoskeag do do do A. Chester dock B, 10½c; do A, 12c. Stark bleached drills 13c. Farmers' and mechanics' denims 9c; haymakers' do, 8c. Atlantics A, 46c; do fancy, do B B 19c; do C C 16c. Pearl River blue 22½c. Warren A 46@50c; workingmen's do 18c; hayward's Portsmouth ha 9½c; Adriatic and Appleton brown drills 12¾c; pepperill do; reduced same price. Columbian blue denims 22½c. Amoskeag do do do A. Chester dock B, 10½c; do A, 12c. Stark bleached drills 13c. Farmers' and mechanics' denims 9c; haymakers' do, 8c. Atlantics A, 46c; do fancy, do B B 19c; do C C 16c. Pearl River blue 22½c. Warren A 46@50c; workingmen's do 18c; hayward's Portsmouth ha 9½c; Adriatic and Appleton bars 32½c; Androscaggin A bleached muslins 18c; Masonville 16c. Cortes A A tickings 25c; do A A 28c; Oneida do A A 24c; do A 21c; do 24c, but will be reduced to-morrow to 22½c; York tick 32 inch 27c; 30 inch 24½c; Lewiston 32 inch 25c; 30 inch 22½c; and star No 1,200 checks 12½c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Beeves—500 to-day, making 7,80 this week; market same as yesterday with more life and all selling. Weather good: Illinois 500 weight sold at 13@14¾; 130 to 1,400 at wt very uneven, 11½@14c; 1,100 lbs gross 12¾c; 56 lbs per cwt. Sheep—3,600 or 18,000 for the week; trade very slow but no change in prices. A car of Texas sold at 7½ lbs wool selling 5c. 1 car 90 lbs Michigan 7¾c; 1 car 80 lbs clipped 6c; stock not all selling. Hogs—1,950, making 12,750 for the week; market slow and 7¾ the top prices for live; dressed unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middlings 14¾c. Flour steady; family $6.30@6.50. Wheat steady; red $1.37@1.38. Corn steady at 67c. Rye dull and drooping at $1.05@1.08. Oats steady; No. 1 spring 56c; No. 1 fall 58@59c. Coffee steady; prime 18¾c; Sugar firm; New Orleans 9@11¾c; refined 10c higher. Molasses steady. Linseed oil active and advanced to 99@99c. Lard oil dull but unchanged at $1.05@1.08. Eggs quiet and weak at 14@15c. Butter scarce and firm; fresh 30@32c. Cheese scarce and firm at 16@17c. Clover seed firm at 9@9½c. Pork firm with sales at $20.50, asking $21. Lard dull and nominal at 11¾c. Bulk meats dull and drooping, with small sales at 7¾c; shoulders 8¾c; sides 9¾@9¾c; clear rib and clear barely dull and drooping; shoulders 7¾c; clear ribs and clear sides held at 10½@10¾c; latter scarce but little out of smoke. Hogs dull and drooping $6.40@6.65.

Cleveland

CLEVELAND, March 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 red winter held at $1.45, $1.44 bid. Corn: No 2 mixed firm and 5c higher, but closed steady at 52¾c; this afternoon steady and unchanged. Oats: No 2 quiet, and closed at 47¾@48c. Rye: No 2 steady, 91c. Barley: No 2 1c higher; 83c. Highwines firm and steady; 87c. Provisions quiet and a shade weaker. Mess pork closed at $20.12½@20.25, seller April. Lard 11½@11¾c, seller April. Nothing done in dry salted meats. Hogs dull; $6@6.50; receipts 133, shipments 7,000. Cattle dull; $4.14@6.70.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 31.—Tobacco firm; sales of 200 hhds lugs at $5.50@6.75; low to fair leaf $7.00@15.00. Coffee dull and unchanged; middling 16c. Flour quiet and steady; extra family $6.00. Grain steady and in moderate demand. Provisions dull but unchanged. Mess pork $21.00. Bacon shoulders 8¾c; do. sides, clear rib 10¾c; clear 11¾c. Hams; s. c. sugar cured 14@15c. Lard 12¾@13¾c. Whisky quiet and steady at 86c.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, March 31.—Tobacco firmer and advancing; trash and lugs to medium leaf $5 @9; selections $10@15. Cotton advanced; low middling 12¾c. Flour firm at $5.50@7. Grain in demand at former prices. Mess pork $21. Sugar cured hams 16@16½c. Bacon 8¾, 10¾@11¾c. Bulk meats, 7¾, 9¾@10¾c. Lard, tierce 12¾c; keg 13¾c. Whisky 86c; market buoyant.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; white Michigan $1.44; amber Michigan $1.46; No 1, red Wabash $1.45; No 2, $1.43. Corn dull and a shade lower, high mixed 58¾c; low 56c; yellow 60c; Michigan 58¾c. Oats dull, closing at 50c; No 1 Michigan 53c. Clover seed quiet and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Flour quiet and weak; extras $5.75@6.25. Wheat dull and unchanged; red western $1.65@1.68. Rye $1.05. Corn; yellow 69c; mixed western 72@73c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Mess pork dull at $21.50. Crude petroleum 11c; refined 23@23½c. Whisky unchanged.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 31.—Cotton dull; low middling 12¾c. Bulk meats, shoulders 7¾c; clear ribbed sides 10¾c. Packed bacon shoulders 8½c; clear sides 11½@11¾c. Lard 13c. Corn 65c. Oats 45c. Wheat $1.15 to 1.50. Flour $8 to 8.

Baltimore

BALTIMORE, March 31.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn active and advanced; mixed western 72@73c. Oats 46@47c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm at 91¾c.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—Cotton quiet 14¾.

CHARLESTON, March 31.—Cotton dull 14.

MOBILE, March 31.—Cotton quiet 14¼.

GALVESTON, March 31.—Cotton quiet 12@12¾

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, March 31.—*Through*—McElroy & Co, 29 bxs and 5 bales d goods; Aarbuckles & Co, 30 bbls tar, 10 do and 20 bf do do, 90 bxs Vine, Pyle, exclusive agents; 20 bxs soap, 6 bbls fish, 24 pkgs groceries; J B Sneathen & Co, 100 bales oakum; J Porterfield & Co, 19 bxs and 1 bale mdse; Mingle & Co, 10 kitts fish, 10 kitts do, 50 bbls syrup; H Dalmyer, 9 bxs tobacco; J Frolish, 22 pkgs whse; W Rochick & Co, 2 bxs mdse; Reinmyre & Bro, 5 pkgs confections; W Miller & Co, 26 bbls liquor, 30 bxs cheese; Vangorder & S, 25 bxs fruit, 10 bbls cranberries; Voigt, Mc & Co, 10 pkgs dry varieties, 25 bxs cheese; J Wilson & Son, 22 bxs groceries; L J Blanchard, 5 bbls r roffee; S H Hurd, 100 bbls fish, 10 kitts do, 10 do do, 50 bbls 100 bbls oakum; J S Dilworth & Co, 13 bxs soda; B L Fahnestock & Co, 30 kegs w seed; Haworth & Co, 50 bbls sugar; H Bro & Co, 10 coils rope; J H Lippincott, 1 bx fruit, 1 keg prunes; McAlease, C & Co, 25 bbls plaster, 7 xbls mortar; Mc Ginley & Bro, 500 sks potatoes, 1 bbl eggs, 2 bxs butter, L J Blanchard; 10 sks potatoes, 2 bales do; H Fisher, 1 roll w paper.

Local—M McCullough & Co, 5 kgs sugar: A Riddle, 15 sks rags; Scobia, R & S, 10 sks seed; Head & Mc, 1 keg nuts; Wm Mingle & Co, 1 bx tobacco; S Roedelheim, 6 hf bbls sugar; Allen Kirkpatrick & Co, 4 sks seed; Kel k R, 25 sks potatoes, 2 do seed; McCullough, S & Co, 172 sks flour.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, March 31.—5 cars meat; McKnight, P & Co; 1 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 2 do do, Carnagie, K & Co; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 do do, Pgh Bell Co; 1 do do, Lauhoff & Co; 8,000 ft lumber, 70 m shingles, S P & J N Large; 8,000 do do, G A Mondorf; 8,000 do do, Duff & Hussey; 24,000 do do, W J McMahon; 24,000 do, R A Clark & Co; 50 bbls oil, B L Fahnestock; 8,000 do do, J M Hemphill; 1 car potatoes, H Rex, 100 bbls lime, Campbell, Jones & Co; 50 bbls bds, McElroy & Co; 30 pkgs tob, Atwell, Lee & Co; 4 cases do, Pretzfield & Bro; 8 bxs frames, J W Mercein; 10 bbls d salt, J Lippincott; 123 bbls potatoes, 53 sks potatoes, J B Canfield; 10 do d beer, J Kessler; 9 bdls pipe, T Hood; 100 bu potatoes, J Auter; 8 sks seed, D Kayler; 1 car oats, Lang & McKallip; 191 sks oats, 7 sks rye, J Graham; 15 jugs m syrup, G W McGie; 1 car potatoes, 22 jugs m syrup, Van Gorder & S; 25 jugs molasses, 6 bbl apples, Woodworth & D; 8 bbls apples, Van Fossen & Trubee; C Shriver & Co, 1 car hay, Park Bro & Co; 19 coils rope, R D Clark & Co; 15 rolls leather, J Y McLaughlin; 5 bbls eggs, 16 bags, P Duff & Son; 27 bbls knobs, Moorhead & Co.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, March 31.—5 bales horns, Wright, H & Co; 2 bbls brandy, 2 do gin, S D Casey & Co; 5 hf bbls pickles, D W Garrett; 5 bbls whisky, B Hoffeimer; 15 bxs soap, Wright, H & Co; 10 bgs t seed, G A Martin, 10 cse m splits, A J Briggs; 200 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 1 car middlings, Laing & McKallin; 280 bdls shingles, R K Armstrong; 4 bxs soap, Irons, Lewis, O & P; 25 bbls oil, P B Robinson B'o; 25 do do, J H Parker; 1 car old iron, Mullen & M; 1 do oats and rye, 31 bgs rye, Wm Welsh & Co; 200 bbls flour, Jenkins; 25 sks potatoes, P Duff & Son; 100 bbls flour, S Lindsay Jr & Co; 26 bgs rye, D Wallace; 10 tons plaster, H M Henderson; 7 bbls potatoes, W J Steel Bro; 39 bdls rags, Logan, G & Co; 15 bbls apples, J B Canfield; 5 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 6 bxs cheese, 1 tub butter, N J Braden; 62 pkgs potatoes, 3 do butter, 19 do lard, 1 car potatoes, H Rea Jr & Co; 50 sks rags, Dilworth, H & Co; 3 bbls bacon, W H Graff & Co; 20 bbls eggs, Bruggeman & O'B; 19 bbls potatoes, Hoard, Jamison & Co; 24 do flour, J N Williams & H; 1 car corn, Scott & Gisal.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, March 31.—110 emt carboys, Penna Salt Co; 6 bbls eggs, 174 sks oats, Laing & Mc Kallip; 106 do barley, 45 do wheat, McHenry & Hood; 91 do barley, W Welsh & Co; 1 lot old metal, Hall & Spear; 125 sks barley, 30 do wheat 14 do rye, 1 do oats, 4 bbls potatoes, McHenry & Hood; 17 do g apples, 2 bgs a butter, 10 bbls g apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 192 sks grain, Houck, Jamison & Co; 10 bgs meal, Higbee & Beckert; 1 bbl eggs, M W Rankin & Bro; 2 do do, 1 do tallow, 1 keg do, Head & Metzger; 6 bbls apples, 2 sks t seed, H Riddle; 21 sacks barley, Fred Schiller; 12 do oats, S Lindsay; 3 bbls bacon, E Heazleton; 4 do do, 1 do butter, 2 bxs eggs, John Bigger; 1 bx bacon, H Rea Jr; 20 sks corn, 14 do do, Rambow & A; 37 sks barley, C R Sause; 91 tes lard, 33 bbls do, W H Hays & Son; 200 tes hams, F Scott; 1 car corn, 1 car e corn, R Knox & Son; 1 do staves, Rahya & Robertson; 1 do do, Burke & Wood.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 31.—2 cars metal, Spang, C & Co; 45 bbls apples, W B Garrison; 24,000 ft lumber, W J McMaster; 10 bbls sugar, 6 bbls eggs, R A Carson; 55,000 shingles, McKirdy & McG; 50 bbls linseed oil, T H Nevin & Co; 8,000 ft lumber, Rahya & R; 2 bbls vinegar, J & O Hanlin; 2 bbls eggs, W J Carson; 2 do do, Beckfield & N; 2 do do, Fred Owens; 3 do do, J Kohen; 12 bales tow, P H Haller; 3 do do, Feather, 3 bgs c seed, E Bente; 24 bgs rye, 220 bgs oatsfeed, R Knox & Son; 30 do oats, M Steele & Son; 9 bbls d apples, S Dyer; 10 do flour, Ecker, Hunter; 14 do do, Ecker, Hunter, H Lenz; 10 bbls flour, C McKnight; 29 bgs feed, TC Harbeson; 2 cars metal, Lewis, O & P.

WEST PENN RAILROAD COMPANY, March 31.—25 bbls whisky, J Seifreth; 25 do do, W Wolfe; 3 do do, Guckenheimer Bro; 1 bgs potatoes, 4 do eggs, Ashton Bro; 50 sks potatoes, 1 bbl eggs, J Reiber; 21 sks oats, Kerr & B; 13 bbls eggs, 3 bxs butter, 1 do d apples, Campbell & L; 15 bgs potatoes 2 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter, A J Patton; 40 sks potatoes, 20 sks oats, 2 bbls eggs, J S Clarke & Co; 210 bgs oats, 2 bbls eggs, J S Walsh & Co; 147 pkgs sheet iron, Rogers & B; lot corn, C E McQuistion; 1 bbl tallow, R C Black; 44 sks oats, Scott & Gisal; 74 do wheat, Laing & McKallip; 2 cars lumber, Reed Bro; 1 do do, R L Morrison.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 31.—18 cars coal, Coleman, R & Co; 10 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 10 do metal, Carnagie, K & Co; 1 car lime, Henderson Bro; 12 sks potatoes, Voigt, M & Co; 20 sks chaff, Hall, D M [account Dunlap's goods; O Reizenstein, 1 cr ite e ware; Hack & S, 6 bxs crockery; P Walter, 1 bbl paint; W H McClintock, 1 bale mdse; S Dyer, 1 bx mdse; Mc Cune, 1 bbl paint; W & R Walsh 20 bxs e fruit; G B Johnson, 5 bxs d goods, 2 boles do; H Fisher, 1 roll w paper.

Local—M McCullough & Co, 5 kgs sugar: A Riddle, 15 sks rags; Scobia, R & S, 10 sks seed; Head & Mc, 1 keg nuts; Wm Mingle & Co, 1 bx tobacco; S Roedelheim, 6 hf bbls sugar; Allen Kirkpatrick & Co, 4 sks seed; Kel k R, 25 sks potatoes, 2 do seed; McCullough, S & Co, 172 sks flour.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, March 31.—5 cars meat; McKnight, P & Co; 1 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 2 do do, Carnagie, K & Co; 1 do do, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 do do, Pgh Bell Co; 1 do do, Lauhoff & Co; 8,000 ft lumber, 70 m shingles, S P & J N Large; 8,000 do do, G A Mondorf; 8,000 do do, Duff & Hussey; 24

HOME NEWS.

To Subscribers.

Subscribers who may remove on the first of April to other residences, are respectfully requested to leave their new addresses at our counting room, in order that our paper may be regularly delivered to them.

Moving day.

Furniture cars in demand.

Look out for rain this morning.

Business is gradually moving up town.

Lookout for confidence men, three of them arrived in the city yesterday.

The Allegheny police will be paid off to-day.

All Fools' Day—what share in it do you hold?

The Allegheny River, at present is nearly clear from oil.

The Teachers of the South Side will hold a convention next week.

The First National Bank have removed to their beautiful new building.

The Nicholson pavement on Wood street is beginning to show signs of decay.

A new Catholic paper is to be started in this city under promising circumstances.

Our lady readers will find a card of Mr. F. H. Eaton addressed to them on our first page.

Common Cases,—the mystic number of nine were disposed of by the Mayor yesterday.

The Western Insurance Co. will occupy the rooms on the second floor of the First National Bank building.

Wife Beaten.—Mayor Brush yesterday, sent John Wagner to the Work-House for thirty days, for beating his.

Tall oaks from little acorns grow—see new telegraph pole opposite First National Bank building for proof of same.

The tax payers are beginning to wonder why the Water Commissioners said nothing about the Holley water system.

Installation.—The Rev. J. K. Melhorn will be installed as pastor of the Grace Lutheran Church, Birmingham to-morrow.

The ruins of the Pearl Mill still smoke and annoy the neighborhood. Can't Mayor Calvlow abate this abominable nuisance.

The Office of the Western Union Telegraph Company is now in the First National Bank building, corner of Wood and Fifth avenue

The Allegheny Gas Company are laying their pipes on School and Martin streets. The several of the petitioners has at last been granted.

The Allegheny Board of School Controllers will meet Thursday evening at seven and a half o'clock in the Common Council Chamber city building.

The Annual spring arrivals of craftsmen have commenced, large sum of lumber is arriving, and the creating gastes, and will meet Thursday evening at seven and a half o'clock in the Common Council Chamber city building.

John Kunzleiter, a workman at McGonigle's planing mill, East Birmingham, had four of his fingers seriously damaged by coming in contact with a saw a day or two ago.

Pittsburgh is to have a new Sunday paper, Republican in politics, and, cheap in price. Three cents per week delivered. We understand it will make its appearance about the first of May.

Literary.—The Franklin and Milton Literary Society continues its old-fashioned custom. "Female Education be made Compulsory," at Franklin Hall, East Birmingham, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next.

Surety of the Peace.—John Metz stated to Burgess Salisbury of Birmingham yesterday afternoon that Patrick and James Dunlap threatened bodily harm. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

Ankle Sprained.—Yesterday afternoon Geo. Miller, of the Seventeenth ward, while running after a street car on Butler street, Lawrenceville fell and sprained his ankle so seriously that he had to be carried to his home.

Thrown from a Wagon.—Wm. Ogden, of Ogden & Martin, Job printers of Allegheny, and a boy named Hawthorn in his employ were thrown from a wagon on Boyle street yesterday.

The Pittsburgh Law Association will hold its regular meeting this afternoon, when it is expected that A. M. Brown, Esq., the President of the association, will read the annual address. A large attendance is expected.

The Members of the Pittsburgh Barge Club have brought their boat house around to the Allegheny wharf, and will shortly be out with their barges and shells, which have been so successfully in use in several western cities?

Frank Ziefel has been nominated by the Democrats of the first ward, Birmingham, as a candidate to fill the vacancy in Council occasioned by the death of the late John Redmond. The election takes place on Tuesday.

Messrs. Boyd, Murray and Fawcett have removed to their new Iron Front building, on the corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, where they will hereafter conduct their extensive business in Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, Mouldings &c.

Coal Sunk.—Yesterday morning a coal boat, filled with twenty-one thousand bushels of coal, sunk near McKeesport. It had been brought to the landing the evening previous for the night and Pittsburgh. The boat seems belonged to the Coal Bluff Mining Company.

Professor Pancoast says no lady, gentleman or child should fail to visit the Academy of Science girl combination receptions. The girl is the most astonishing, remarkable and interesting freak of nature ever seen on earth. They appear at Masonic Hall on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Samuel McCune of the Fifth ward Allegheny by the frightening of his horse was thrown from his wagon at the corner of Federal and Beaver streets yesterday and is pretty severely bruised. He was carried into Brill's drug store and in a short time recovered sufficiently to proceed.

Nelson Keys was arrested yesterday on a unwarranted charge of stealing $17.50. The case has been prosecuted in a trivial case in which the Grand Jury ignored the bill. In default of payment he will be held for thirty days. That is a pretty effectual method of putting an end to petty suits.

Out of His Head.—George Leibel, on account of whose attempt to shoot his wife we gave yesterday issue, was had a hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday morning, when it was proven that the pistol was only loaded with powder and that he was not in his right mind. He was sent to the Poor Farm.

The Western Union Telegraph Company will to-day take possession of their elegant new quarters in the magnificent First National Bank building on the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. We will on Monday give a full description of the new office and operating rooms, which was crowded out by an extra ordinary pressure on our columns this morning.

Charity.—One benevolent gentleman, we are sorry to say as yet only one, has sent us a small sum of money for the relief of the afflicted family of Mr. Campbell, mentioned in the appeal of Mrs. Wade in yesterday's GAZETTE. We hope many others will spare a little of their abundance for this interesting case of a most worthy family in great distress.

Jailed.—Two charges were preferred before Alderman Thomas yesterday, by M. Thomas against John Davis—one for assault and another for assault and battery. In the first the prosecutor alleges that the defendant made use of violence and threatening gestures, and in the second that he beat him with his fists and with stones. Davis was arrested and jailed to wait a hearing.

There was an old fashioned German christenine in the Strand family the other evening, the pleasure of which was somewhat marred by the arrival of two uninvited guests—Philip Strang and a companion, who endeavored to get up a row. They were finally ejected from the premises, and yesterday the matter was made the basis of a suit before Alderman Chester. Stroup was arrested and held for a hearing.

Resisting an Officer.—Patrick Cunningham was in a bellicose humor, yesterday, and threatened to "lay" for Officer Hustead, of Birmingham. That officer immediately laid hands on Patrick and conveyed him to the lock-up. During the progress thither he resisted Mr. Husted and tried to escape. Burgess Salisbury put him under bond to answer a charge of a breach of the peace.

John O'Brien was brought before the same magistrate on oath of officer Wm. Reed for a similar offence. He also was held for a hearing.

Correction.—In an article in yesterday's GAZETTE, clipped from a Wheeling paper, it was announced that Mr. John J. Jones, Teller of the First National, Allegheny, had been elected *Cashier* of the Second National of this city, whereas the office to which he was elected was that of *Teller*. Robert J. Jones, Esq., the capable and favorite Cashier of our Second National Bank, retains his position as heretofore. Mr. Jones succeeds as said as Teller, an office for which he is specially qualified, and in which he will become a favorite with those having business with the bank.

Change of Base.

Alderman Neubert and Coroner West will remove their office from Fifth avenue to No. 85 Grant street, opposite the Court House, to-day.

Alderman Shore is also on the move, and will cross to the opposite side of Wylie avenue, near the corner of Logan street.

Alderman Logan moves from Congress street to Wylie avenue, below Washington street.

Allegheny Police Committee.

The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils, held a meeting last night and appointed seven additional policemen, as follows: John Holmes, John Smith, Addison M. Couch, Wm. Palmer, George Kirchner, John Wallace and Samuel Bean.

To John Holmes was assigned the duty of keeping the street lamps in order.

The pay roll for the month of March, amounting to $2,965.45 was approved, and the force will receive their pay to-day.

After transacting some further business of minor importance, the Committee adjourned.

Republican Nomination.

Last night the Republican citizens of the First precinct, Birmingham, held a meeting in the Town Hall, at which Mr. Charles Evans presided and Mr. H. J. Hartzel officiated as Secretary.

The President stated the meeting had been called to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy in Council occasioned by the death of Mr. John Redman. Messrs. Stephen Strunz and James McDonald were nominated, and a vote being taken, resulted in the selection of Mr. McDonald, whose nomination was then made unanimous, after which the meeting adjourned.

The election will be held next Tuesday.

TEACHERS' REUNION.

The Annual Social Gathering of the Teachers of our City Public Schools with their Friends—Eloquence, Music, Mirth and Feasting.

The teachers of our city have successfully inaugurated reunions—social, intellectual, friendly feasts, which annually draw them together in union and bind them together more closely in the bonds of fellowship and fraternity. We do not know upon whom rests the credit for this pleasing innovation to lighten and relieve the arduous duties of the teacher's life and to lichten the close and tedious enslavement of the class rooms, unless the superintendent. It be either the worthy Superintendent, Prof. Lucky, or the highly respected principal of the Ralston school faculty, Prof. Andrew Butts, but to whoever it is due, he or they should receive full credit for the beauty of the idea and the good fruits resulting from its practical development. Last night was the happy return of the anniversary occasion, and there assembled a large and brilliant party of ladies and gentlemen, principally the teachers and directors of the city schools and their immediate friends. The participants first assembled in the large, audience room of the school building, and organized into a meeting by calling Prof. Burtt to the chair.

REMARKS OF PROF. BURTT.

This gentleman briefly thanked the audience for the distinguished honor paid him in being called upon to preside over a meeting so enobling in its intelligence, refinement and conviviality. He said the audience was made up of our public educators—the taxpayers who contributed the money to support the Common Schools, the Directors who controlled the machinery of the system and the teachers the principal agents in imparting education to the scholars entrusted to their care in whose welfare and mental development and make up all were interested. Mr. Burtt explained fully the object of the pleasant meeting having social basis and concluded his remarks by reading the first regular toast of the evening:

Our Common School—the nation's hope and called upon

HON. H. BUCHER SWOOPE,

for a response. This able and eloquent gentleman said:

It affords me great pleasure to respond to the sentiment just uttered, as well as to participate in this re-union of the teachers of the public schools, and I can only regret my inability to bring some contribution worthy an occasion of so much interest.

History demonstrates that from the remotest antiquity the wisest rulers and most eminent statesmen regarded the establishment of institutions of learning among their chief cares as a matter of the gravest importance, and that those governments which were longest perpetuated were those most brilliantly illumined by the light of knowledge. Greece, the land of Homer and of Hesiod, was celebrated for its numerous colleges and schools, the most important of which were the gymnasia, consisting of the Lyceum, the Cynosarges and the Academy—these magnificent establishments instituted and maintained at the public expense.

Rome also in her most cultivated era—the period immediately preceding the Augustan age, had schools intimately connected with the social organization, and had attached to each large care. The thousand Achæans who were sent to plead the cause of their country before the Senate of Rome, and who instead of being heard, were retained in captivity for seventeen years—were all men of taste and elegant accomplishments as well as scholars of profound and diversified erudition. The whole Republic became enamored of their various and accomplished talents, and soon established under their superintendence, which soon caused the Roman youth to engage in the exercise of rhetoric and eloquence.

China and Persia, were also justly celebrated for their systems of public schools, by which they were enabled to wield a despotic sway over the intelligent portion of the population of the habitable globe. And in more modern times the governments and statesmen of Europe have been equally attention to the institution and support of schools among the people as a means of self preservation. This is especially manifested in Norway, Denmark, Prussia, Switzerland and Great Britain.

In 1696 the Scotch Parliament adopted measures for establishing a public school in each parish at the expense of the landed proprietors, and the effects of this law during and propitious effect on the moral and enterprising character of the nation. In America we have the noble system of the whole school system resides in the Government, and their institutions, from the primary village school up to the University are liberally open to all the youth of the Empire. In Prussia a common school system was established by Frederick II. in 1750. Under his system a school was maintained in every village by a tax levied upon the property and the daily bills of his tenants. The scholars were to be sent from their sixth to their thirteenth year, and every parent or guardian who sent his child, unless for sufficient cause, was doubly taxed. The law under strong penalties still imposes upon the loved care in the palace and the humblest cottage the duty of sending their children to school. Primary seminaries for the instruction of teachers are also maintained in the various states of the empire. The common school system established by Frederick II. in 1750. Under his system a school was maintained in every village by a tax levied upon the property and the daily bills of his tenants. The scholars were to be sent from their sixth to their thirteenth year, and every parent or guardian who sent his child, unless for sufficient cause, was doubly taxed. The law under strong penalties still imposes upon the loved care in the palace and the humblest cottage the duty of sending their children to school. Primary seminaries for the instruction of teachers are also maintained in the various states of the empire. The influence of this thorough system of education maintained for more than a hundred years, can be gathered from the wonderful literary achievements of this great people, which are without a parallel in the annals of the world.

In our own country the importance of a system of public education was early recognized as early as the landing of the Pilgrims, among whom we find a law existing that "every township with fifty householders, shall appoint one to teach all children to read and write, and when any township shall increase to the number of fifty householders, shall appoint one to teach all children to read and write, and when any township shall increase to the number of one hundred families, they shall set up a grammar school, the master thereof being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the university." And it has ever continued to be a principle in New England, that it is the duty of the government to provide for the education of all the youth, at least so far as it consists in the elements of learning and morals.

The illustrious founder of our own Commonwealth, in framing the constitution of the province incorporated the great truth that "men of wisdom and virtue cannot be long secure in a good constitution, and that these qualities do not descend with worldly inheritance, but are to be carefully propagated by example and instruction of youth." About one year after the coming of Penn—in a rude hut, formed of pine and cedar saplings, and divided by partitions of bulrushes into two apartments, Enoch Flower opened the first school in Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the Quaker meeting, where the city of Philadelphia now stands—perhaps where our present Girls' High School now stands—perhaps where our present Girls' High School now stands—perhaps where our present Girls' High School